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HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section

RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

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Election Roundup: The political crystal ball was filled with muddy water after last week's off-year election as Republicans and Democrats searched in vain for any real indication that theirs would be the party for '60.

Republicans were trounced in a series of Indiana mayoralty contests—significant of the GOP's split and disorganization in the Hoosier State. Democrats made the most of this family feud by talking conservative throughout the campaign, thereby picking up GOP votes.

The Indiana picture was reversed in Ohio with GOP candidates winning mayoralty bouts at a surprising clip over Democratic incumbents.

Long-time conservative standard bearer J. Bracken Lee won the mayor's contest in Salt Lake City with a 6,000 vote margin (54.5% of the vote). Lee had strong backing from local Young Republicans and other GOP sources who opposed him and supported Arthur Watkins for the US Senate last year. Capture of the city hall may provide a springboard for Bracken Lee to vault once again to national prominence.

Republicans fared well in New Jersey, retaining the state senate. Governor Meyner suffered something of a personal setback because he campaigned hard for a Democratic senate, the main reason being the senate will pick his successor if he makes a run for the US Senate next year.

Another prominent Democrat was rebuked in his home state in the same indirect way as Meyner. Senator Jack Kennedy had backed heavily-favored senate president John E. Powers for mayor of Boston. Powers was beaten by John F. Collins, a fellow Democrat and a polio victim, who waged a tough uphill fight against the organization, which is beholden to Kennedy.

In Philadelphia, Mayor Richardson Dilworth held on to his city hall spot despite the onslaughts of Harold Stassen. Stassen waged such a carnival campaign that the Philadelphia *Bulletin* supported a Democrat for mayor for the first time in its history.

Said former "boy wonder" Childe Harold (never the defeatist, he): "I'm young yet."

Say Quaker City politicos: "What will he run for next, the state legislature?"

Republicans gained surprisingly in upstate New York while losing a county battle in pivotal Queens. But Empire State observers consider the big indicator of public sentiment to be the vote on the controversial $500 million school bond issue, which was soundly defeated although the largest "liberal" propaganda offensive in years was launched in its behalf.

Biggest personal winner was New York City Comptroller Lawrence Gerosa, often mentioned with Brooklyn civic leader Domenick G. Rainone as a coalition candidate on a fusion ticket of conservative groups in the 1961 mayoralty contest. Gerosa stumped the state and explained the many wasteful and unnecessary aspects of the resolution.

New York considers this clear-cut expression of public sentiment a rebuke to Mayor Wagner and the Eleanor Roosevelt-Lehman-Finletter element, and, more significantly, a poke at Governor Rockefeller, who championed the bond issue in October after months of hedging. Those who fight for fiscal solvency claim a big victory in this defeat of a proposal to run New York further into debt.

Capitol Hill, analyzing these off-year results at the polls, comes to this conclusion: Conservatism, here as in Western Europe, is definitely on the march; but American conservatives have not yet acquired the precinct-by-precinct political organization to stop the well-heeled and well-drilled battalions of the labor union forces.

Like a Can of Oil: That is the phrase coined by Madison Avenue to describe how Rockefeller is going to be sold to the voters. The Governor reportedly has been holding lengthy conferences with Sylvester "Pat"

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Weaver, former president of National Broadcasting Company and executive of McCann-Erickson, one of America's largest advertising agencies, on the subject of the public relations techniques to be used. The word is passed, "Money is no object." But, since the Rockefeller name is synonymous with "billions," the campaign—the conferees have agreed—must be conducted in such a manner that it will not appear as if the nomination is being "bought." In the opinion of many in Washington, "That remains to be seen."

In any case, the McCann-Erickson apparatus is formidable. It is reported that one of the agency's "task forces" is already working on a project, which will be surfaced at a time when Nixon's high rating among the pollsters begins to sag. (Even Nixon's friends admit that sooner or later some temporary dip will appear—so high are the polling estimates today of Nixon's strength.) When that appears, the publicity agency task forces—it is said—will revive the recently shelved dictum and disseminate it, "Nixon is a fine man but he can't be elected—look at the poll drop."

● *Former Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams has been shunning publicity in recent months, although opinion in New Hampshire (where he is now living) is that Adams has been quietly working for Rockefeller. Adams and Nixon did not get along well in Washington.*

Last week, word from the Granite State was that Adams had been reported conferring with William G. Saltonstall, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, just before Saltonstall announced his acceptance of the post of chairman of the Rockefeller for President campaign committee.

Anti-Inflation Fight: The battle lines in the war against inflation have been drawn, with the President and the public, aided by the Treasury and the Budget Bureau, against the "liberal" Democratic majorities in Congress—so say Washingtonians after noting last week's developments.

For a nation-wide anti-inflation campaign was launched by 48 highly respected organizations, in a one-day conference at which both President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon spoke, stressing the need to arouse and mobilize public opinion. The President commented that he would like to tell his grandson "that he should stop supporting me," referring to the huge national debt. And Nixon, who is chairman of the Cabinet committee on economic growth and inflation, urged that the battle for inflation be presented not "in terms of holding the line," but "as a means to an end,"—namely, sound economic growth.

The campaign will seek to have 10 to 15 million US citizens sign pledge cards declaring that they oppose inflation and want a sound dollar—as one step in mobilizing public opinion. Moreover, the word around Washington is that the President and Budget Director Maurice H. Stans are preparing a balanced, non-inflationary Budget to present to Congress—a Budget which conservatives should find more to their liking than any in many years.

But what will happen when Congress gets its hands on the Budget is another question. Although Senator A. Willis Robertson (D.-Va.), Senate Banking and Currency Committee chairman, endorsed the anti-inflation drive, the great majority of congressional Democrats will be out to bust the Budget. Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) has pointed out over 20 big-spending bills—all sponsored by Democrats and not included in Presidential Budget estimates—which are pending in Congress and which, if enacted, would cost taxpayers about $200 billion in the next few years and many times that amount in years to come. These include the $16 billion Murray-Metcalf Aid to Education bill (both sponsors are Montana Democrats who are up for re-election next year) and an old-age pension bill offered by Representative Wright Patman (D.-Tex.), which has a $63 billion price tag.

Next year being an election year, strong lobbying from money-hungry special interests is expected by Capitol Hill—and many Congressmen may vote for these big-spending measures in an effort to buy votes. Hence, in the opinion of veteran observers, the President's anti-inflation push is both financially and politically a good idea—a strong protest against spending will be needed to strengthen the waverers and assure a balanced Budget, which will have to be stripped of the billions of dollars in needless "Aid to" bills now somewhere in the congressional works.

Political Quiz Show: Youth, as always, wants to know, but apparently the television industry is capable not only of rigging $64,000 questions, but handcuffing students who interview national figures on TV.

A student who appeared on a recent Sunday "College News Conference," when George Meany was interviewed, discussed the workings of the show with HUMAN EVENTS.

Before the Meany show, students were told Meany wanted to discuss international affairs rather than domestic labor problems, the field he could most logically be questioned on.

Students must attend a three and a half hour "briefing period." This is mandatory whether the student is appearing for the first or tenth time. During this briefing, questions, or at least the pattern of questions to be asked, are gone over. There is little chance for a student to slip in a "hot" question, as the pattern and temper of the show are decided in advance.

The student (a veteran of five shows) stated: "Each time the pattern and the political slant of the show have been well-defined. A transcript of the show will reveal all the questions—asked in logical order—which were prepared at the briefing session."

Roosevelt Myth: Offsetting the recent efforts of idolators of F.D.R. (see the play *Sunrise at Campobello* and the book, *Affectionately, F.D.R.*, by son James Roosevelt) to bolster the myth of the late President Roosevelt as a political hero and world statesman—critics of the myth arise and report new and contrary evidence. Thus, after the recent death of General George C. Marshall,

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U.S. News and World Report ran a hitherto unpublished interview with the former Chief of Staff. Reports the *U.S. News*: " 'There was an article in one of the magazines that criticized the President,' [Marshall] recalled. 'I remember that it made him very angry and he decided to ban the magazine from all our overseas bases for the remainder of the war. In fact, he was going through with it until I stopped him. I felt that he was going too far and I told him so. It finally got to the point where I told him that if he did this thing I would resign and tell the Nation why I resigned. The President didn't think I was serious. But he soon found out that I was, and his order was never carried out.' "

The dictatorial egomania of F.D.R. was further shown in a letter from the President to Wilbur L. Cross, editor of the *Yale Review,* July 7, 1939, in which F.D.R. protested the *Review's* publication of articles by John T. Flynn. Flynn was the author of the devastating portrait of the President, *Country Squire in the White House,* and many articles critical of the President's foreign and domestic policies. In the 1939 letter to Cross, Roosevelt said: "John T. Flynn should be banned hereafter from the columns of any presentable daily paper, monthly magazine or national quarterly, such as the *Yale Review.*" (*The Letters of Franklin D. Roosevelt,* Vol. IV, Holt)

In a book just published, the subject of animated discussion by reviewers and columnists, *Roosevelt's Road to Russia,* by George N. Crocker (Henry Regnery Company, 1959, $5), the author—a former law school dean—describes the climax of what he calls the "creeping megalomania" of the wartime President just after the disastrous Yalta conference. Crocker points out that Roosevelt, in an address to Congress March 1, 1945, said that the "solution" to the Polish question had been "agreed to *by Russia, by Britain and by me.*" Crocker comments, "L'etat c'est moi," and that this appeared only in the transcript of the spoken address published in the *New York Times* and was not included in the release of the speech or in the history books. The Crocker work is pronounced sound and well documented by veterans of the press in Washington who have a vivid memory of the wartime days. And America's leading revisionist historian, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, says:

"This is the book I have been waiting for over the last ten years; no other revisionist book can compare with it as a critical analysis of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Cuba: American business interests in Cuba are suffering from a veritable reign of terror under Castro's Red regime—so run all reports coming to Washington from Havana. American investors in sugar, utilities, mining and many other enterprises have to put up with constant harassment from the officials of Castro. As an example, one firm which had fired native employees who had been guilty of sabotaging the firm's operations was recently ordered to take the employees back and give them back pay. The company's bank account was attached.

The weak-kneed attitude of the State Department in face of Castro's provocations is calculated to increase rather than diminish the mounting danger to American lives and property in Cuba and to Cuban-US relations. Castro staged an inflammatory rally based on the absurd charge that planes from the US had bombed Havana. Actually, one plane operated by a Cuban refugee had dropped leaflets. Department of Justice sources say that there is no statute prohibiting dropping of leaflets in a neighboring country. Yet the US Government clamped on strict immigration controls to see that no planes left the US to drop leaflets on Cuba. Instead—say old hands who know Latin America—the US should have threatened Castro with reduction of sugar imports, or a ban on tourist travel to Cuba. By this flaccid policy of the State Department, the US has lost respect in Latin America, and other nations south of the border may be tempted to follow Castro's example (to wit: the outrageous anti-American outburst in Panama last week).

The great danger—according to Diplomatic Row—is that Castro, having succeeded so far in defying the US with impunity, will go further by stirring up mobs to kill American citizens, destroy American property and possibly even attack the US Embassy.

Such outrages might lead to a widespread cry in America—"Send in the marines." Military intervention in Cuba or other Latin American countries is one thing US diplomats want to avoid.

Education: It won little attention in the press, but educational observers were heartened by the results of the Indianapolis School Board election, in which the veteran Citizens Schools Committee candidates were swept back into office, defeating a slate put forth by labor and "liberal" groups.

The Citizens Committee, which has held the School Board posts since 1921, is composed of old-line basic education advocates, who have consistently fought "progressive" education and Federal aid. The nonpartisan group came under heavy attack from the "liberals," who sought to capitalize on public interest in improving schools, turning this legitimate concern to partisan advantage. But the entire Citizens slate won handily in what most observers regarded as the major Indiana race, and the Committee remains a bastion of basic education supporters.

Illegitimacy Racket: Add Maryland to the lengthening list of states which are showing alarm at the illegitimacy racket as it spreads across the Nation. Thomas P. McCarthy, master in the new Family Court in Baltimore, reports that illegitimate-children cases in the Free State increased by 30 per cent last year.

"Unless the state intends to condone fornication and tolerate the continuing increase in illegitimacy," Mc-

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Carthy says, "some positive action should be taken through amendments to the bastardy statute."

Maryland, as are other states (see John Synon's "The Illegitimacy Racket," in HUMAN EVENTS for June 24, 1959), is discovering that this element of immorality is being parlayed into a "profession," subsidized by welfare agencies at the expense of the taxpayers.

McCarthy reports that in Maryland, during 1957, 67 per cent of the women who filed bastardy complaints already had one or more illegitimate children; 21 per cent had four or more. McCarthy recommends state legislation that would modify proof of paternity requirements so that both parents of the child could be fixed with the responsibility of caring for it or face prosecution for nonsupport.

● Meanwhile, New York's Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) welfare program has been rocked with scandal because thousands of women have kids for cash in a neat form of legalized prostitution.

New York City's welfare commissioner James R. Dumpson wants to help solve the problem of the city's homeless babies by placing them in "selected" homes already on the ADC payroll.

Says Dumpson in pure doubledome: "Such placements will add to the self-respect and self-worth of the recipient families."

Say in-the-know welfare observers: "Such placements will add to the allotments and therefore the gin bills of many a welfare state floozy unless the good commissioner takes superhuman precautions in his process of selection."

Tribute to MacArthur: Refuting criticism that he is unfriendly toward America and her military forces, as witnessed by strong doubts about the abilities of Generals Eisenhower and Marshall, British Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke in the second volume of his war memoirs, *The Giants of Our Time,* strongly praises Douglas MacArthur.

Alanbrooke first met MacArthur in Tokyo in November, 1945. The following are his comments on the general:

"As we landed MacArthur came forward and I had my first meeting with him. He lived well up to all my expectations and gives one at once the feeling of a big man.

"I had a long and interesting talk with MacArthur. According to him the abject surrender of the Japanese was almost repulsive but they gave no trouble and ran their own disarming and demobilization quite exceptionally efficiently. He became most interesting about the Russians. According to him they were at present interested in converting Manchuria, and Korea if possible, into Communist states with some form of allegiance to the Soviet Union, as has already been done to Mongolia. He felt certain that they would also attempt to convert Japan into a similar subject country so as to be able to use Japanese manpower at a later date for operations in the Pacific.

"He considered the Russians a greater menace than the Nazis had ever been—complete barbarians—as exemplified by one commander who had issued orders that every woman between the ages of 16 and 60 was to be raped twice by Russian soldiery as an example of the superiority of the Russian race. MacArthur considers that they should be met by force, if necessary, and not by conciliatory methods which would only be interpreted as weakness by the Russians.

"I had kept a very careful watch on MacArthur's strategy in the Pacific, and the more I saw of it the more impressed I had become. The masterly way in which he had jumped from point to point leaving masses of Japs to decay behind him had filled me with admiration, whereas any ordinary general might have eaten up penny packets of Japs till he had such indigestion that he could proceed no farther. The points he selected for his jumps were always those best suited for the efficient use of the three Services. In addition I had heard a great deal about MacArthur from our excellent liasion officers.

"From everything I saw of him that day he confirmed the admiration I already had. A very striking personality, with perhaps a tinge of the actor, but any failing in this direction was certainly not offensive. On the contrary, he assumed the attitude of the 'grand seigneur' and did so with great dignity.

"I came away with the impression that he is a very big man and the biggest general I have yet seen during this war. He is head and shoulders bigger than Marshall, and if he had been in the latter's place during the last four years I feel certain that my task in the Combined Chiefs of Staff would have been far easier.

"MacArthur was the greatest general and best strategist that the war produced. He certainly outshone Marshall, Eisenhower and all other American and British generals including Montgomery. As a fighter of battles and as a leader of men Monty was hard to beat, but I doubt whether he would have shown the same strategic genius had he been in MacArthur's position."

JAMES McMANUS, Bishop, Diocese of Ponce, Puerto Rico: "An informative paper that is worth reading. I would like to use the material (translated into Spanish) over the radio."

L. E. NOBLE, History & Government Department, Centre College, Kentucky: "I appreciate the gift and use the material for student research on various issues in public affairs."

REV. ROBERT W. HELBERG, First Lutheran Church, Texarkana, Texas: "I deeply appreciate HUMAN EVENTS and its information, its views, and its insights. I look forward to its arrival and read it thoroughly, often using it in my work."

T. R. DALE, English Department, Milwaukee-Downer College, Wisconsin: "I always read HUMAN EVENTS from cover to cover. It certainly has a definite and important point of view on every major national and international development."

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WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

Article Section

One Man's Fight Against 'Fair Housing'

By POTOMACUS

ONE DAY LATE IN 1958, Robert B. Dresser, a distinguished and highly successful Providence, Rhode Island, lawyer came on a piece of legislation which bore the almost unassailable title, "Fair Housing Bill."

Mr. Dresser noted first that both major political parties were supporting the measure along with leaders of religious organizations, social and even real estate groups.

When he sat down to study the legislation, Mr. Dresser found that under the bill a property owner (1) was forbidden to make any written or oral inquiry concerning the race, creed, color or national origin of a prospective purchaser or tenant of private property, (2) he could not refuse to sell or rent his property for any such reason, and (3) he must not "discriminate" against an individual on such grounds in the terms of lease or sale.

The bill went even further. The same rules applied to loans and set up penalties of fines and imprisonment, or both, against anyone making such inquiry.

Mr. Dresser immediately saw through the strategically misnamed "Fair Housing Bill." He saw it as a direct and powerful attack on every man's right to own, sell, rent or use private property as he saw fit as long as he did not annoy or infringe upon the rights of his neighbor.

Looking behind the scenes, Mr. Dresser found that an organization known as "Citizens United For a Fair Housing Law in Rhode Island" had been formed many months before.

This organization was chairmanned by Irving Jay Fain, a Rhode Island businessman. Many patriotic citizens, Dresser learned, had signed up as sponsors of the citizens group without as much as reading the legislation or querying as to its original source. Others who had been regular "front" joiners were named alongside the innocent patriots who had walked into a smoothly baited trap which was to involve them in one of Rhode Island's sharpest battles.

The Citizens United group seemed to have unlimited financial resources and with the backing of both political parties and many prominent ministers and lay people, Mr. Dresser recognized his work was cut out for him.

But he also recognized the danger in the legislation to the rights of all American citizens and he decided then and there to carry the fight to the opposition. And it was a fight which saw every vicious smear attack used against Mr. Dresser and those who joined him over nearly five months. It continues to this day, though the initial legislative battle has been fought and won without the bill getting out of committee in the Rhode Island General Assembly.

DESPITE THE LATE START, and with members of the Citizens United already patting themselves on the back that the fight was over before it started, Mr. Dresser decided he would take up the struggle, all alone, if necessary, and spend his own funds, to head off the legislation which struck at the very heart of our free society.

On December 18, 1958, Mr. Dresser took his first political action step against the legislation. He wrote a letter to the editor of the Providence, R.I., *Journal*.

It said:

"According to recent press reports a Rhode Island group having the title, 'Citizens United For a Fair Housing Law,' is preparing a bill for introduction in the Rhode Island General Assembly designed to 'prohibit discrimination because of

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race, color, religion or national origin in any kind of housing, public or private, single homes, or multi-family units.'

"According to these reports, the following are the facts:

"The bill would apply equally to rental and sale of residential property, and to the issuing of mortgages and loans for housing.

"The bill would give the Commission Against Discrimination authority to enforce the law. Court orders could be obtained against persons judged to be practicing discrimination, and they could be cited for contempt of court if they failed to obey.

"The president of the group (Citizens United) stated:

" 'When our proposed law becomes law, we will be the first state to have a comprehensive measure covering all property, both private and public.'

"This is an amazing proposal. I do not question the sincerity or good intentions of the proponents of the measure. I do, however, seriously question the soundness of their proposal.

"As the president of the group stated, it is very comprehensive. It applies not only to single houses, but to multi-family houses, and to rentals as well as sales. As an example of its application, the owner of a two-family house who wished to rent one of the apartments would be forbidden to choose the tenant of his choice if that choice were based upon consideration of race, color, religion or national origin, and the reason for that choice would not be determined by the landlord but by the governmental Commission Against Discrimination or by the courts.

"This, I submit, is an outrageous and unconstitutional interference with the right of private property and personal freedom. These rights, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, constitute the basic difference between a free society and a socialistic or communistic society in which the Government dictates and the people obey.

"If a law of this sort be passed, it is but a short step to extend it to owners who rent rooms or take boarders. Or does the bill apply to those who rent rooms?

"Have we at last reached a stage in this country's history when a person is no longer allowed to choose his own associates—no longer master of his own house and undisputed owner of his own property?

"If so, a major step has been taken toward the destruction of the great American experiment in individual liberty.

"The issue is not whether any racial or religious group is superior or inferior to another. The issue is whether a person, regardless of his race or religion, is to be free to exercise certain fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. On this there should be no difference of opinion."

Mr. Dresser was aware that his letter would bring about an open fight, but he had never avoided fights in the past when he knew he was right. For more than 20 years his articulate voice had been heard in the battle against big Government, back-breaking and America-wrecking income taxes, the erosion of states' rights, the ever-increasing foreign aid programs, and Government by executive order and bureaucratic edict.

Although his original letter was sent to the Providence *Journal* on December 18, 1958, it did not appear in the newspaper—and then with an important paragraph deleted—until January 11, 1959, after the "Fair Housing Bill" had been filed in both houses of the General Assembly and the citizens group was well out in front with its propaganda program and pressure was already at a peak on legislators for favorable action.

Even then the letter to the editor of the daily newspaper caught the proponents of the measure off guard. Immediately the cry of bigotry and "smear" went up. But certain real estate dealers, a number of sponsors of the bill, private property owners and a number of newspapers outside of Providence turned the light of publicity on the campaign which had to this time worked so quietly and smoothly under cover.

The legislature was bombarded with demands for public hearings and almost immediately the grass roots began to make itself heard.

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THE STUNNING TURNABOUT resulting from the single letter made quick enactment of the legislation virtually impossible and many who had signed the original petitions began to read the small print in the proposed law and asked for a chance, and time, to really find out what was behind the whole business.

Meanwhile, the so-called citizens group was distributing around the state a copy of the *Lawyer's Guild Review,* published by the National Lawyer's Guild, long under fire by the Attorney General's office, which carried the identical Rhode Island bill and further recommended that it be used as a "model" for legislation all over the Nation. This review had been published nearly a year before the bill made its appearance in Rhode Island, at least in the open.

Learning of this brazen use of the Lawyer's Guild publication, Mr. Dresser and the great majority of Rhode Island citizens realized the movement was not Rhode Island inspired, but was in fact a carefully planned nation-wide attack on private property rights. The fat was really in the fire with that discovery.

But the so-called citizens group did not even bother to regroup; thousands of pamphlets and expensive brochures flooded the state and these broadsides only tended to confirm the growing opinion that outside influences, outside money and pressures were being brought to bear on a matter which involved Rhode Island, primarily.

Through contacts all over the country, Colorado, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, to name a few States, Mr. Dresser learned that almost identical bills had been dropped into legislative hoppers and the same pressure and money were being poured into those states to put over the legislation before the public knew what was up.

FORCED TO PURCHASE advertising space on most occasions to get his message across, Mr. Dresser nevertheless soon had a powerful force of grass roots support behind him. Within a matter of days after one advertisement, a total of 5,400 signatures opposing the measure were gathered on petitions and presented to the Governor of the State, members of the Legislature and other political figures.

Numerous citizens, who had previously supported the legislation by signing as "sponsors," awoke to the true facts and sought—in vain—to have their names removed from the Citizens United literature. Many publicly resigned and denounced the movement for its deceit and unfair methods. Many of them wound up joining Mr. Dresser's campaign of enlightenment.

Two hearings, dominated by proponents of the measure, were held at the State Capitol. But the climax came when a hearing requested by Mr. Dresser was held in the House chamber.

More than 500 persons, the largest crowd ever to attend a legislative committee session in Rhode Island, jammed the historic hearing room.

With the state boiling with anger over what was termed outside interference and the obvious attempt to slip through the law without open hearings, this great public demonstration brought the grass roots support out into the open. Those who had been timid before took up the fight.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY, the militant Pawtucket Real Estate Board voted 26 to 2 to oppose the measure. A huge mass meeting at the Tolman High School in Pawtucket was held a short time later and 600 citizens appeared to express their indignation and opposition to this attack on their personal liberty and property rights.

Many of those who spoke at the Tolman High School were still being carried as "sponsors" on the literature of Citizens United.

The embattled Citizens United, however, did not give up the fight. When Colorado passed a watered-down version of the proposed Rhode Island law, every member of the Legislature in Providence found a copy of a telegram on his desk telling of "this great news." This sort of maneuvering only tended to arouse elected officials who were finally getting a picture of the nation-wide scope of the so-called "fair housing" movement.

By mid-March Mr. Dresser and his supporters, who were now legion, had spread literature all over the State of Rhode Island which told in

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moderate language of the assault on the constitutional rights of citizens and the attempt to bring private property under governmental control. Up to the last day of the General Assembly session, May 26, 1959, the Dresser organization kept up its educational program and its contacts with legislators. The fight was won, but he knew that this was only the first skirmish and that the "fair housing" forces would not stay dead for long.

Immediately after the General Assembly went home, Mr. Dresser announced the organization of a permanent group, "Committee For Individual Liberty," to continue the fight against any legislation of the type filed in all the states in 1959, 1960, or the years to come.

When this organization story was carried on the wires of the Associated Press and United Press International, Mr. Dresser's Providence office was flooded with inquiries about the Rhode Island fight, the possible source of the legislation, the source of funds poured into Rhode Island and the other states. The inquiries also asked about the permanent organization to carry on future fights and the type of political action which could be taken to prevent loss of constitutional rights and how to educate the public about such "fair housing" legislation and the groups which operate behind the scenes to promote it.

Many of the questions Mr. Dresser personally could and did answer in the ensuing months. The permanent organization under his guidance also set up an information bureau.

Edwin T. Scallon, secretary of the Committee For Individual Liberty, recently announced that the Rhode Island group intends to "conduct a campaign to further acquaint people with the nature of this legislation and the reasons why it should be opposed . . . and to organize effective opposition to the enactment of such laws."

Some of the load has been lifted from Mr. Dresser's broad shoulders but he insists on staying in what he terms his battle and the people's battle against further encroachment of civil and personal liberty.

PROPONENTS HAVE ANNOUNCED they will be back with more "fair housing" bills in 1960. Privately, they have shifted their emphasis to "foot in the door" legislation; laws which propose only to state a governing body's intent to open up all private property to anyone and everyone without consideration for the constitutional rights of the property owner.

However, Mr. Dresser and the permanent organization have let it be known they will fight this ruse as hard as they fought the "comprehensive" measure introduced at the 1959 session of the Rhode Island General Assembly. The permanent organization is making contact with similar patriotic organizations throughout the country, sharing information wherever and whenever the "fair housing" lobby makes a move.

The smears against Mr. Dresser have not halted. But he carries no scars. He has fought the battle of constitutional rights over too long a period to be bothered by diversionary tactics of left-wing elements in the United States. The fights have been, and are, fights which he intends to carry on as long as he lives and he wants to make certain there are others prepared to take up the battle in the future. His singular type of political action has made certain of that.

And he is convinced that if others will walk into the arena unafraid when liberty is threatened, the erosion of state, civil, property and personal rights will be halted.

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